

Legislation

A number of Bills placed before the previous Session could not be taken up for want of time. Some of these Bills and a few new ones will be brought before you in due course. In particular, the following Bills are proposed to be placed for your consideration :—

1. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
2. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967.
3. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967.
4. The Mysore Courts of Civil Judges (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1967.
5. The Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
6. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
7. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Houses of Mysore Legislature enjoy well-established traditions of reasoned debate and persuasive methods adopted in decision making and I conclude this address, with my best wishes for success in your deliberations and in your efforts to secure sustained progress, in solving the various problems confronting the people of the State.

JAI HIND

PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council the following members will form the panel of Vice-Chairmen for the current session :—

Sriyuths :—

1. Ganjiveerappa ;
2. M. Govardhana Rao ;
3. M. C. Narasimhan ;
4. B. Rangappa.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

(Announcements.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have received a communication dated 26th and 27th January 1968, from the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, that Sri A. H. Shivanandaswamy, Member. Legislative Council has been arrested on 26th January 1968 at K. B. Extension, Davanagere, under section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, read with sections 35 and 108 of the Mysore Police Act, 1963, for defying the prohibitory orders under section 35 of the said Act. The member was released on bail, the same day.

APPOINTMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have to make an announcement that Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, Hon'ble Minister for Education has been appointed as Leader of this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I lay on the Table of the House :

(i) The Mysore Residences of Ministers (Furnishing) Amendment Rules, 1967;

Notification No. GAD 10 (1) GMR 67, dated 14th August, 1967;

(ii) The Mysore Residences of Deputy Minister (Furnishing) (Amendment) Rules, 1967.

Notification No. GAD 10(2) GMR 67, dated 14th August 1967,

under section 15(2) of the Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications are laid on the Table.

Sri MOHAMED ALI (Minister for Transport and Tourism).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House:

(i) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967, Notification No. HD 129 TMR 67, dated 18th December, 1967.

(ii) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1967 Notification No. HD 71 TMR 66, dated 31st October 1967,

under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications are laid on the Table of the House.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, I lay :

(a) The Mysore Legislature (Presiding Officers') Medical Attendance (Amendment and Special) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. LAW 62 LGR 67, dated 21st December 1967 ;

(b) The Mysore Legislature (Members' Medical Attendance) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. LAW 107 LGR 66, dated 23rd December 1967, under section 15 (2) of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1966. Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance, Planning, Commerce and Industries I lay :

(a) (i) The Mysore Prohibition (Liquor) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 38 EDC 67, dated 13th September, 1967,

(ii) The Mysore Prohibition (Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 42 EDC 67, dated 15th September 1967 ;

(iii) The Mysore Prohibition (Manufacture and use of wine for sacramental purposes) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 69 EDC 67, dated 12th September, 1967, under section 125 of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961.

(b) (i) The Mysore Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) Rules, 1968 ;

Notification No. HD 73 ELF 67, dated 4th January 1968.

(ii) The Mysore Excise (Brewery) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 43 ELF 67, dated 18th December, 1967,

(iii) The Mysore Excise (Powers and Duties of Excise Officers) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 54 EFL 67, dated 18th November 1967 ;

under sub-section 4 of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1965.

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Mysore Lac and Paint Works Ltd., for the year 1966-67 ;

(ii) 7th Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1966-67 ;

under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 ;

(d) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board and its units for 1961-62 and 1962-63,

under section 26 of the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

(e) The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Regulations 1966 ;
under section 42 of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act,
1966.

Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Revenue and Forests, I lay:
The Mysore Rent Control (Amendment) Rules, 1967,
Notification No. RD 79 GHR 65, dated 19th December, 1967,
under section 60 of the Mysore Rent Control Act, 1961.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications etc., laid by the Leader of the
House are laid on the Table of the House.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Motion of Thanks may be moved by Sri K.
Suryanarayana Adiga.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the honour to move the following Motion:

“We, the Members of the Legislative Council assembled in
this session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address
delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 19th Febr-
uary 1968.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Sri R. S. Mahanta Shetty to second.

SRI R. S. MAHANTA SHETTY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—
Sir, with all pleasure and gratitude I second the Motion of Thanks to
His Excellency the Governor of Mysore.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Motion moved:

“That we the members of the Legislative Council assembled
in this session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address
delivered to the members of the Legislature on the 19th Febr-
uary 1968.”

† SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, yester-
day, the Governor, as the Head of the State, was pleased to deliver
his Address to the Joint Session of the Legislature. It is customary on
an occasion like that, the Head of the State should indicate in his
Address the important events in the immediate past, indicate the course
of legislation and the general policy of the Government. Applying this
test, the Governor has been pleased to comply with all the requirements
of an Address, if the performance of the State Government is to be
judged by what it has done and also from the indication given in the

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Address, it is a matter for complimenting those who have taken the responsibility of running the administration of this State. The Governor has very rightly said:

“The Emergency declared in 1962 has been lifted. We, however, continue to face many problems of a complicated nature and utmost vigil is required to see that our country enjoys undisturbed peace and continues its developmental effort to promote the welfare of the people to as large an extent as possible”.

Sir, unless there is peace in the country, it is not possible to reach the goal of the welfare State. In this connection, the Governor has also requested everybody on behalf of the State Government, to extend co-operation and help in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with this objective in view. If we have to have a good government and if the administration is to be efficiently run and the targets fixed for the developmental works are to be achieved, then, it is possible only with the co-operation of every citizen of the State. If we are not conscious of our responsibility, if we do not give the co-operation that we ought to, to those in charge of administration, then, we cannot reach the goal and the purpose of the Five Year Plans cannot be easily achieved. We hear criticisms of administration; we repeatedly hear that such and such a project has not been completed and some scheme is not properly functioning and all that. If we carefully analyse the reasons for such happenings, we will find that it is for one thing; public awakening and co-operation from all those who can and should give that co-operation, are not there and things go awry. That is why the State Government have sought the co-operation of everyone concerned in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with the object of achieving Welfare State as expeditiously as possible.

The Governor has been pleased to point out in his Address that the law and order situation in the State has been satisfactory till recently. No administration can function and no country can progress if law and order is not maintained. From this test we can know that administration has been functioning well and properly. As the Governor has pointed out, it is only recently that anti-social elements have been exploiting certain unrest in the minds of students. The Governor has rightly pointed out that the position is under careful watch and timely action is being taken to see that law and order are maintained satisfactorily. It is in this connection that we should have some self-introspection and find out whether every citizen of this country and every citizen of the State have been playing their part properly. The Governor has continued in his Address and said :

“It is a matter of deep regret that violent demonstrations in exploitation of student unrest, should have broken out in

Bangalore and a few other towns and it has been found necessary to close schools and colleges for a while. It is needless to mention that damage and destruction of public property is suicidal from the point of the nation as a whole."

Without realising whom we are harming, we have set about destroying public property, going about destroying street lights, going about burning post offices, going about destroying railway stations and passenger shelters near bus stops. We have not realised what we are going to achieve by doing all this. They have got to be repaired out of the funds which would otherwise be available for developmental works. After all it is the tax payer that has to foot the bill. If I have a grievance against somebody, what is the use of destroying lamp posts, post offices, sign boards, etc.? What is the use of this suicidal act in which we have been indulging in? This is a matter which requires deep pondering by the country as a whole. The closure of schools and colleges even for a brief period is going to upset the entire future of individuals. The students will little realise what harm they are causing to themselves, to their parents and to the country. So, it is worthwhile that we should analyse the cause for this. Our democratic system has provided machinery for going into our grievances and for redressing our grievances. What is democracy? Democracy is a way of Government by discussion, by adopting persuasion. We all swear by democratic methods. The essence of democracy is to try to persuade our opponents to our viewpoints. If they come to our view, well and good. If they do not, we are bound by majority view. We all think that whatever occurs to our mind is the right decision. If I think that whatever occurs to my mind is right and that everybody else should accept it because I feel that is proper solution for any particular problem, that is not correct. Every one of us appeal to democratic sentiments and want even when you are in a minority the majority to accept the viewpoint. That is not democracy because it is a wrong conception of democracy. We have forgotten our responsibility and citizenship. Just because others do not agree with what we feel, we set about in distress and despair, destroying Government property and thereby we feel that we can attract attention of authorities or win over majority to our viewpoint. This sort of violence, as the Governor pointed out, is going to sap the very foundations of democracy. We should be able to combat this decisive force and settle issues in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times. This is what the Governor has stated in his Address. Let us ponder and find out why the student community has developed this little unrest and why that has led to this sort of law and order situation and destruction of government property on a considerable scale. We are told that somebody in the South is trying to force English on the North and in the South they say that somebody from North is trying to force Hindi on them. There has been mutual outburst both in the North and South, without realising what harm it is causing to the country. We have

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been indulging in this, though not to a very large scale or to the extent as in other States. Our State has its own little contribution to make in this destruction of property. Incidentally when such things happen, to maintain law and order, police have to act. It is a very very distressing position for the police when everybody tries to throw stones at them. When the police use force, it may happen that an innocent man gets hurt. Then a big row is created and there is a hubbub that there have been police excesses and all that. It may be technically true but it was not required for the policeman to hurt or hit a particular individual. We should put ourselves into his position and find out how we would have reacted or behaved. In the midst of a war, a man cannot discriminate and choose. He also thinks of his own protection. If he waits for the other man to fire, this man would not be alive to return the fire. This is the way the policeman acts when he starts lathi charge. All these things happen because our young men's minds and the minds of the students have been misled either by wrong information or by interested quarters. We have to take it that the language problem has upset them. If it is a spontaneous outburst all over the country, then in Southern India it should have sparked off simultaneously and at one and the same time. It has not done so. The level of intelligence and the venue of information of the students of South India are the same.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My good friend Mr. Adiga is referring to the language controversy. But there is no such thing in the Address. He has to thank the Governor. While thanking the Governor, is he thanking him for omitting to make a reference?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, I know my responsibility and what I should and what I should not say. I was dealing with the law and order situation and the Governor in his Address, and if my friend has carefully gone through it he will find, has said:

“The exploitation by anti-social elements of students unrest in connection with the language question has caused some trouble in recent months.”

I was just explaining how our students are misled either by wrong information or interested parties. What is the problem? Problem is about Hindi and English. In so far as this State is concerned, there was absolutely no need in Mysore to get excited. For the last 10 years, the three-language formula has been working very efficiently. What is the three-language formula? At the high school stage, our children are taught Kannada, Hindi and English. When they enter the college, none of them read Hindi at all; neither in the medical college nor in the engineering college, nor in the polytechnic or degree course or the P. U. C., our boys and girls are

required to study Hindi. This is the three language formula so that they may know some little knowledge of Hindi and use it when required. I read political science long back. The ingredients required for nationhood are (1) geographical region, (2) flag and (3) national language. These three things are required. The State requires the knowledge of official or national language. In our country Hindi was declared as national language. As far back as 1906, Gandhiji wrote in *Swarajya* that Hindi could be and should be made ultimately the common language for India. Even later in 1947, after freedom, Gandhiji again warned us that if we do not make Hindi as a common language immediately and if we postpone it, problems would get deeper and deeper, and we will forget our common language. We have had our Constitution and as per article 343 of the Constitution, we have accepted that Hindi in Devanagari script with international numerals is to be the official language of the Union of India, and because of our convenience, English will be continued for 15 years and now by the Official Language Amendment Act, it has again to be continued for the future. Till such time we want, we can have intercourse in English between State and State and between States and India. Then where is the question of somebody in Delhi, Hindi Imperialists imposing Hindi on South Indian students and where is the question of somebody in North India thinking that English is going to be imposed upon them? If he wants a job anywhere he must equip himself. If our boys want to get into Central services, then Hindi will be useful to them. After all, what is the percentage of Central jobs they can have if they want? Only such persons who aspire for Central jobs will have to learn either Hindi or English. The Government have gone to the extent of saying that examination will be conducted for admission to Union services in all the 14 languages. It is a problem which will affect very few persons.

3.45 P.M.

If a mistake is committed by a resolution that could be settled by persuasion or debate in Parliament or somewhere else, why should young boys be exploited and made to destroy all the beautiful doornights along the streets, destroy property and stay away from classes, lose the year and ruin themselves and their poor parents who depend upon them for the future? This should not happen. Our own young men have not fully understood the implications. Our college students are not required to study Hindi at all. Why should they be against Hindi? Now we are told: 'You declare two-language formula because our neighbouring State has declared the two-language formula.' What is the two-language formula? They say only Tamil and English and Tamil will be the medium of instruction in the college classes and no other language should be taught. This two-language formula now accepted by our sister Assembly is a negation of the rights conferred on language minorities under article 350 A of our Constitution. Article 350 A of the Constitution says that at the primary stage, if there are

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language minority groups, they must be provided with instruction in the medium which is known to them both by the State and the local authority inside the State. That is forgotten. So, this is the real picture. But unfortunately our youngsters have been misled. After all, the youth of the State is a fine material. Unfortunately they have not understood the position. If anybody were to say that somebody is going to force a language on them and you would lose employment opportunities, any one would get upset. If I were in their position, I would also get upset. But if they carefully and coolly study it, they will find out that no college student is required to read anything of Hindi, unless he himself opts out for Hindi and study Hindi Language. Why should they have any grievance at all? At the High School stage again the something is there. The High school children have not objected to it. If the three-language formula is properly implemented, the next generation of students will not feel Hindi as a burden at all. Today, I may consider it a burden to learn Hindi. Gandhiji has given reasons why Hindi should become the national language. He said that in order that a language may become a national language, it should be capable of being learnt within nine months. Hindi answers this criterion.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Do you know Hindi now ?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—It is not necessary that every one should know the national language. When Sanskrit was current in India, many did not know Sanskrit. Similarly, later when the Muslim rulers imposed Persian as the national language, how many people studied Persian ?

SRI C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—So, you have no faith in the official language recognised in the Bill ?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—My friend's interjection is irrelevant because what I said was that Hindi is the national language and no Constitution in any part of the world says that national language should be studied by every one. Even in Russia, where they are having 16 languages, it is not compulsory for everybody to learn all languages. That is why I said that if the three-language formula is worked properly, it will meet the needs of the country. But interested parties both inside and outside the State are unnecessarily exploiting the situation and setting the boys in motion, thus creating a law and order situation.

SRI C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—I am not unnecessarily interrupting. He said that every citizen of India need not know Hindi. That means that without Hindi he can go on. By passing the latest enactment, they have said that if any person wants to join either the Central or State services, he must know Hindi. Am I correct? And if so, will he not be at a disadvantage? According to the Education Minister, even if the boy takes a zero in Hindi, he will still be coming out of the

University with a degree without Hindi. Is it not a disadvantage for the concerned person when he enters services either at the Centre or the State?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, I am not here to answer questions. I was just explaining the position. I was saying that the boy who passes out of the high school, can forget Hindi if he does not want it. The next generation of students can easily learn Hindi if the three-language formula is implemented. The only point is that interested persons or interested forces want to disrupt the country and want to create a law and order situation. Anything and everything available is exploited for that purpose. When we were boys, we also stayed away from colleges in the same way, but later we realised that we will be the losers. Those who tamper with the boys must understand that boys are highly excitable material and if they are excited too much, it creates law and order situation. If really there was a grievance against the language, this agitation would have been spontaneous in all areas. There would have been a spontaneous outburst all over India. Such a thing is not there. Interested persons went round the southern States and told people: why are you keeping quiet? 'why not do something'. Earlier packages were sent by post. I understand that even bangles were sent to the so-called student leaders. Even people came to Mangalore saying. We have all done this, why not you also do it? Wanton destruction of public property has been done. Wall-posters and circulars have been sent in advance. It follows the same set pattern everywhere, Madras, Mangalore and Bangalore. The entire student community seems to feel that their interests are being harmed, by the official language resolution. They should have sufficient faith in their parents and leave it to others to fight their battle.

In our own State, the entire Karnatak University where there are 40,000 students, there is absolutely no incident. Are they not boys who would like to get into the Central services and improve their own prospects? Nothing of this kind has happened in the whole of northern Karnatak areas. Hindi is not the mother tongue there. Even in Mangalore, 5 to 10 people started some trouble and others kept aloof. The parents encouraged their boys to stay at home. This sort of an attitude has resulted in a sort of demonstration and law and order situation was created. Sir, in Mangalore suddenly on a certain evening some wall posters appeared saying that on a particular date, 31st of January, from a particular point, the anti-Hindi students procession will start. Fearing that there will be demonstration, some elementary schools were closed. Many urchins stayed away. Only half-a-dozen elderly students were there. About 200 urchins started demonstrations. When they came in front of a local college, the boys came out. They have all been organised by a particular political party. There was another group shouting that we want Hindi. They started demonstration that they want Hindi. Stone

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give expression against the agitation. The parents also feel that this movement is not justified because their children are not allowed to go to college to pursue their legitimate studies. But still they too do not protest. They must express themselves openly against this agitation. They must protest and induce their children to attend college. If people started trouble, then also they must protest and give protection to their children. With a handful of Policemen, it is not possible for the Police to give protection to each and every student and individual. It is public conscience that must be roused. If it is not done, then there will be no law and order. There are some interested elements who want to see that stage by stage there is disorder, leading to chaos ultimately. If there is chaos, they think that people get fed up with the administration. Naturally, a law abiding citizen who pays taxes regularly expects not only a peaceful life but also protection to his children to attend college. When that is not forthcoming, he feels offended against the Administration. Some people do not raise their voice of protest against this agitation, because they have the next election in their view. Nobody has condemned these goondas, who are responsible for it, in public.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—On the 23rd of last month, our party leader has issued a statement condemning not only the atrocities of policemen but also requesting the students to attend colleges. Please go through the columns of the Press.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Somebody said 'Atrocities of the police'. Anyhow, we are not debating the police. The question is whether we should unnecessarily waste our time and energy and spoil our children's future by indulging in this anti-Hindi agitation. It is a bad thing. We should condemn it. The politicians, parents and educationists are guilty of this. They must honestly express their opinion at the earliest opportunity. If everybody and if all the political parties condemn the agitation and if there is nobody to back them up, the fury of the agitation will abate and it would not have developed like this. The Governor has rightly pointed out that the law and order position which was quiet has very recently been upset by anti-social elements. The Constitution says that Hindi shall be the official language of the country and now people come up and say that we shall continue English for ever. I have no hatred against English; in fact, I am speaking in English. I am also second to none in my love for Kannada. What has happened! Various types of elements have joined together. There are people who want English to be the national language and they have joined the fray. There are people who want only Kannada and no other language and they have also joined the fray. There are also people who want to create chaos everywhere so that every orderly Government may be pulled down and they have also joined. Then there are the goondas

University with a degree without Hindi. Is it not a disadvantage for the concerned person when he enters services either at the Centre or the State?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, I am not here to answer questions. I was just explaining the position. I was saying that the boy who passes out of the high school, can forget Hindi if he does not want it. The next generation of students can easily learn Hindi if the three-language formula is implemented. The only point is that interested persons or interested forces want to disrupt the country and want to create a law and order situation. Anything and everything available is exploited for that purpose. When we were boys, we also stayed away from colleges in the same way, but later we realised that we will be the losers. Those who tamper with the boys must understand that boys are highly excitable material and if they are excited too much, it creates law and order situation. If really there was a grievance against the language, this agitation would have been spontaneous in all areas. There would have been a spontaneous outburst all over India. Such a thing is not there. Interested persons went round the southern States and told people: why are you keeping quiet? 'why not do something'. Earlier packages were sent by post. I understand that even bangles were sent to the so-called student leaders. Even people came to Mangalore saying. We have all done this, why not you also do it? Wanton destruction of public property has been done. Wall-posters and circulars have been sent in advance. It follows the same set pattern everywhere, Madras, Mangalore and Bangalore. The entire student community seems to feel that their interests are being harmed, by the official language resolution. They should have sufficient faith in their parents and leave it to others to fight their battle.

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throwing started and the local Government College had to be closed. When students are drawn out of the college, they do not go directly to their houses. They are stranded in streets. Then some trouble will start. Some mischief-mongers start throwing stones at the Police and the Police keep quiet for some time. At last, they will lose their patience and start attacking people mostly innocent people will be there. This is what happened in Mangalore. This is what happened elsewhere. And by the evening students had disappeared and organised hooligans barricaded roads and set fires. They looted a particular cloth shop because they had particular grouse against its proprietor. Two shops which were less guarded were left unhurt and unguarded.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was just dealing with the position of the language problem and saying that all this trouble has been man-made. That is, people knowing that there is nothing wrong with the language policy, have been creating this trouble for their own selfish ends. And people who inwardly feel that there is nothing wrong in the language problem do not come out in the open and express it. That is why, this confusion has been created.

The three language formula, which has been in vogue here in this State, has worked successfully. After all, knowledge is strength. Knowing more languages is going to be an additional source of strength for the child. Certainly, before the High School level is reached, the child is capable of learning several languages. It is only very elderly people that find it difficult to learn any new language. I would like to give one illustration now. A boy in a place like Mangalore, whose mother-tongue happens to be Konkani, knows his mother-tongue Konkani as also Thulu, another language. In addition, he learns Kannada and English in school. He also learns Hindi in High School. So, a child is learning five languages. Some also study Sanskrit. Those students are not complaining. If a boy or girl wants to go outside the State and seek employment, it is difficult for them to do so.

So, they have known the necessity for learning Hindi and other languages. In South Kanara this is the position because most of our youngsters go outside the District for education and employment. It is not a rich district in internal resources except in brain power. The boys have to necessarily go outside and seek employment, So, they do not protest. If there are disturbances, they are organised by people who have come from outside. They have been organised by boys coming from Tamilnad. It is this agency that has started this trouble. Why I am affirmative is because the very same evening of the disirurance our boys went to see Hindi films and they were singing Hindi songs. Most of the students have taken this strike as a pastime or *tamasha*.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಬಂದು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಎಬ್ಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಕೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಿರಿ?, ಏಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಆಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—I am not a Policeman. As soon as I got information that some students have come from outside and creating trouble in Government colleges and Hostel, I passed it on to the Police. By the time they could trace them, they decamped. Look at Kerala for which my friend Mr. Narsimhan has a particlure fascination. The mother tongue of the people there is Malayalam. But still not a single viece has been raised against Hindi. In Kerala, there is no demonstration or agitation. The reason is, if they protest, they won't get employment outside their State. They are going outside in huge number as if to conquer the rest of India and the world. Unfortunately, our youngsters here are not enlightened. In Kerala there is no trouble whatsoever. Anti-Hindi agitation was in Madras when "C.R." introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject while he was the Chief Minister. Then one Stalin Joseph who carried on the anti-Hindi movement was being daily carried on in a chair. This anti-Hindi agitation started in Madras when C. R. forced Hindi on the people there. Now 'C. R.' does not say what he did then was wrong. This year there is some agitation there. People who were released there moved to Andhra. People from Tamil Nad moved out to this State also. It is just like this. When there is a big heap of dry hay or grass ripe for setting fire, if we set fire to it, the fire spreads to other corners also. Similary people who started trouble in Madras slowly started moving outside their State. You find them going round in this place. We do not blame our boys. It is not a spontaneous movement here. Others from outside came here and unfortunately our boys played into their hands. Our boys are not responsible for spoiling public property. They started the agitation and then others came in here. In this connection, the Governor has rightly advised that we should strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times. So, the leaders of political parties must come out and say that this movement is a bad thing and condemn it. They don't do it because they are afraid that after five years they may lose some votes in the next elections. They do not come out and openly.

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give expression against the agitation. The parents also feel that this movement is not justified because their children are not allowed to go to college to pursue their legitimate studies. But still they too do not protest. They must express themselves openly against this agitation. They must protest and induce their children to attend college. If people started trouble, then also they must protest and give protection to their children. With a handful of Policemen, it is not possible for the Police to give protection to each and every student and individual. It is public conscience that must be roused. If it is not done, then there will be no law and order. There are some interested elements who want to see that stage by stage there is disorder, leading to chaos ultimately. If there is chaos, they think that people get fed up with the administration. Naturally, a law abiding citizen who pays taxes regularly expects not only a peaceful life but also protection to his children to attend college. When that is not forthcoming, he feels offended against the Administration. Some people do not raise their voice of protest against this agitation, because they have the next election in their view. Nobody has condemned these goondas, who are responsible for it, in public.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—On the 23rd of last month, our party leader has issued a statement condemning not only the atrocities of policemen but also requesting the students to attend colleges. Please go through the columns of the Press.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Somebody said 'Atrocities of the police'. Anyhow, we are not debating the police. The question is whether we should unnecessarily waste our time and energy and spoil our children's future by indulging in this anti-Hindi agitation. It is a bad thing. We should condemn it. The politicians, parents and educationists are guilty of this. They must honestly express their opinion at the earliest opportunity. If everybody and if all the political parties condemn the agitation and if there is nobody to back them up, the fury of the agitation will abate and it would not have developed like this. The Governor has rightly pointed out that the law and order position which was quiet has very recently been upset by anti-social elements. The Constitution says that Hindi shall be the official language of the country and now people come up and say that we shall continue English for ever. I have no hatred against English; in fact, I am speaking in English. I am also second to none in my love for Kannada. What has happened? Various types of elements have joined together. There are people who want English to be the national language and they have joined the fray. There are people who want only Kannada and no other language and they have also joined the fray. There are also people who want to create chaos everywhere so that every orderly Government may be pulled down and they have also joined. Then there are the goondas

who want to loot and make merry and they have also joined. Such a situation should not be permitted to develop and that is why it should be condemned. As I said, there are people who want English to be the Official Language. English is permitted to be used now for all Central purposes both under the Official Languages Act and the Resolution passed by the Parliament as an alternative to Hindi. Those who are not able to use Hindi or sit for examination in Hindi will not be debarred admission to the Central Services because it is sufficient if they know English. There are Hindi fanatics in Northern India who are decrying English. After all, English is a good language and it opens the window to the world. Still, they take the stand that it is not necessary that a man should know English and that it is sufficient if he knows Hindi. Much is made of the so-called burden and the minds of our youngsters are unnecessarily poisoned. This burden is not at the high school level; it is the college students who have protested and not the high school students. It is better we leave this question for the decision of the Government and I am sure they will take appropriate steps to set right the burden. I congratulate the Education Minister for coming out boldly with a statement that he was in favour of the three-language formula. After all, we are Indians and there is something called sentiment. We have known to adopt the child but not the father. To treat the national language as a foreign language is something revolting. I met a friend of mine in Madras. He had been to England for F. R. C. S. While travelling in a bus along with English students, when he was conversing with his own Indian brethren in English language, all others were laughing at it. He felt humiliated and started learning something of Hindi. We must have some national sentiment. Since the inception of the freedom movement, people like Gandhiji have been saying that Hindi shall be the national language. All political parties have accepted it and it is also enshrined in the Constitution. Some people are interested to see that some other language is brought in. That is why all kinds of trouble-mongers are there. Let us not give scope to them to exploit the situation and bring down the good name of our administration and the country. We are thankful to the Governor for making a particular mention of this language exploitation by anti-social elements which has resulted in certain citizens forgetting their very responsibilities and damaging Government property, least realising that thereby they are undermining national integration.

4-45 P.M.

Next, the Governor in his Address has pointed out that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is in session in New Delhi and after a successful termination of the conference, the benefits that the under-developed countries may receive would be an increase and we would be in a position to maintain the 60 crore size of the annual plan for 1967-68.

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Then, the Governor has also in his address referred to the seasonal conditions and relief measures. Adequate funds for scarcity works have been set apart by this State. Hon'ble Members will remember that the country had to face two wars, one with China and the other with Pakistan and thereafter for two seasons we had scarcity conditions and drought, the like of which modern history has not recorded. In spite of that, the various States and particularly our State and our administration have come up to the expectation and have done a lot of scarcity relief works. People who had nothing to fall back upon have been provided employment and asked to do soil conservation work and other activities connected with relief works. This job is very well done and the Governor has rightly pointed out that in his address.

He has also referred to food and civil supplies. He has referred in his address that though Mysore State is self-sufficient in coarse grains, it is deficit in rice even in a year of normal seasonal conditions, in spite of that the food position in our State has perhaps been the best and this will be borne out if only we have the good fortune or the misfortune to travel outside the State and find for ourselves what are the conditions prevailing in our neighbouring States including Maharashtra. If only you compare the price at which rice was being sold in Bombay State or Calcutta or Madras or Kerala with the price at which it was being sold in this State at the worst days, you will be shocked to note the difference, our State would be called Heaven. We must congratulate the administration for turning a bad corner and even in the matter of supplies of wheat and milo last year a good job has been done and it is a matter for congratulation. So far as Labour and Training is concerned, minimum rates of wages were fixed. The Government have taken a stand that in a welfare State we should see that people who work in particular industries are given a minimum wage. In spite of delaying tactics and protests from the managements and writ petitions in the Law Courts, the Government have taken a definite stand in this regard. The Hotel industry was the last one to be brought under this. For this also, the Administration requires to be complimented.

A reference has been made in the Governor's Address to Road Transport. The year 1966-67 witnessed some noteworthy achievements and several vehicles have been put on the road including the luxury taxis. While congratulating the Road Transport Corporation and the Government for introducing various types of road-trains, night trains air-conditioned vehicles, etc., it is high time that they think and consider what other States have been doing regarding Road Transport. In other States the Transport Departments have confined their activities only to routes above 75 miles in length and have been asking the private sector to run

the shorter routes, because they find that it is more economical to run the longer routes. Our Government has not made any categorical statement here in that behalf. I feel that the Government must be considering this particular aspect and that is why they have not made any mention about further nationalisation. If we look at the investment figures, Rs. 18.65 crores have been invested as on 31st March 1967 on Road Transport, and the returns are Rs. 58.65 lakhs. No doubt, it works out to less than 3 per cent. But, this is better when compared to the neighbouring States. In several States it is running at a loss. For this also we should compliment the Administration. After all, nationalisation of road transport is necessary to increase the source of revenue. We cannot go on increasing taxation proposals. So, this is a source of income. The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation owns a fleet of 2,274 passenger vehicles and perhaps they are thinking whether they should utilise Rs. 6 crores provided in the Fourth Plan to increase the passenger vehicles and take over other routes. If they are not thinking on those lines, I would suggest that it is worthwhile doing what our neighbours are doing—they are giving back the unremunerative small routes to the private sector.

With regard to Information and Tourism, we are happy that the Dasara celebrations were conducted this year. The word 'Mysore' is well known with Dasara. Though we joined Mysore in 1956, still we were attracted by the Dasara celebrations. Dasara celebrations were not conducted for a few years—we are sorry about it. The Information and Tourism Department takes pride for conducting the Dasara celebrations this year. The Khedda operations were held in January 1968 which attracted a number of foreign tourists. In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion. When Dasara celebrations are conducted, lakhs of people come to Mysore City. But the arrangements made for providing them the basic facilities are found wanting. We can encourage tourism by creating amenities, such as giving food-packets at a reasonable price. It is worthwhile trying to do this next year, because at that time the Hotels charge seasonal rates, double the rates, three times or even four times the rate. Sir, I am just appealing to the Government through you, to do something in this behalf.

The Governor, in his Address, has touched upon the progress made in the field of Education. The development in the educational field in our State is phenomenon, uncomparable with the performance of other States; other States do not stand any comparison to what we have achieved here. I do not want to give a catalogue, Sir, of the facts and figures. Ours was the first State to give free secondary education in our country; it is a great achievement. Lots of people have been benefited by this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Madras State was the first!

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—To the extent I recollect, ours is the first State. I shall correct myself by verifying my note book. We have done it and done it well. I compliment the previous Education Minister for this. The student strength has been increased and the strength of schools has been increased. Primary schools have been increased to 1 000 schools and teacher strength from 72,000 to 92,000 in the last five years.

Regarding technical education, we can hold our head high. We are having 9 Medical Colleges in our State. The strength of the Colleges during the past five years has been increased from 56 to about 90. About the number of High Schools it is very interesting to hear. My Hon'ble friend Sri Anjanappa will note that for the last five years, the number of High Schools has gone up from 778 to 1,491. You cannot see so much of progress anywhere else in India. We have only 20 Government High Schools. The Government is encouraging the private people to open High Schools. Even the building and other expenses of the private High Schools are being met by the Government. It is found they are managing better. Therefore, private High Schools are being encouraged.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What do you say about capitation fees ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The people who can afford to pay, will pay it. Mr. Narasimhan is a successful lawyer. He can understand things well. Those who are not able to pay capitation fees, will come to Government Institution. The Government has also taken a firm decision regarding the introduction of Kannada. The trouble has been created by various people. The people who do not want Kannada and the people who do not want English or Hindi have started agitation. This Government has committed itself to introduce and encourage Kannada. Unless you are ready, you cannot jump into water. So, it takes time. A Kannada Glossary has been prepared. Kannada Encyclopaedia is under preparation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶದ ವಿಚಾರ ಏನಾಯಿತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮರಾಠಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದು ಅಮುಖ್ಯದಲ್ಲೆಂತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗ್ಲಾಸರಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—After all it has to be done very carefully. By overnight it cannot be produced. Our Hon'ble Education Minister has promised that he would do something in the matter. We can expect that something substantial will come out of it. No doubt the matter was delayed. It is a big job to be done. Let him take some time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮರಾಠಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇದೊಂದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂಬುದನ್ನೇನೋ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಇನ್ನು 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅನ್ನುವ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—Within three years I will give Kannada Encyclopaedia.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The situation is such that it will take some more time. For each Section they have got a Committee and that Committee must meet.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Some promise was made some time back that it would be ready by two years. Now the Education Minister says he will give it within three years. I do not know what will happen to it.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—For each Section there is a Committee and they have to meet and discuss things and give articles in time. Unfortunately that is not being done in time. Our Padmshri Shivaram Karanth himself has produced three volumes. So it depends upon so many people and so many committees. Naturally the delay is bound to occur. Our Hon'ble Education Minister has promised that it would be ready in three years.

To encourage the use of Kannada, the Government has decided to publish the Kannada Gazette. Text book Committee has been reconstituted. This has been done with a view to improve the quality of text books prescribed for Primary and Secondary Schools. Government has also decided that as far as possible, one text book in each subject will be prescribed for the entire State. This is a very good sign. As it is we have got a text book committee for each Taluk. There will be some difficulty with regard to writers and books-sellers. To avoid all these difficulties, the Government have decided to have one text book in each subject for the entire State.

Under Education we have got a very important paragraph in the Governor's Address which deals with the activities of the Mysore State Sports Council of which one Hon'ble Member of this House is the Chief. The Mysore State Sports Council has been doing very good work. A number of reports have appeared in the Press about the development and activities of the Mysore State Sports Council. The Government have decided to set apart certain funds at the disposal of this Council, so that the District Sports Councils in their turn may utilise these funds for encouraging the physical education and setting up stadia in Districts. Just now, I have no idea how much fund has been set apart for this purpose. But the Government has to be congratulated for having taken this decision for encouraging the Physical Education activities. Money is allotted for this purpose. But there are no sports grounds at all left in certain places. All public bodies and even private agencies are making use of these grounds. There is no vacant land available within the municipal limits. Sometimes they manage to get a site. I have yet to see local bodies which have been extending play fields. Mr. Mallaradhy was suggesting sometime back that we should have a play field association, so that whatever play ground is listed by the play field association may be acquired.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The play field is recognised to such an extent that the Duke of York is the Chairman of the British Commonwealth Play field Association, and they attach so much importance to the play fields that more than 35,000 acres of land is reserved for play fields in a city like London, which is the most busiest city in the whole world. Land to the extent of 33,500 acres is reserved for play fields in Bangalore.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Sir, apart from the additional funds for sports and the freezing of play fields, any stretch of land once utilised for play fields, should not be diverted, at any level, for any other use. In Mangalore, a city from which I come, there is extensive play ground maidan. Even from my childhood this has been used exclusively for the purpose of sports, cricket, football and other activities. Of late that big central maidan is being cut up and utilised for buildings. At one corner a town hall has come up and on another side it is proposed to put up the Municipal office building. On a ground which has been vacant long before the Municipality was started 100 years ago. The Municipality celebrated its centenary recently. It was a resumption of land and such things happen in other towns. Fortunately, the Education Minister is present in the House. The Government must see that all fields which have been used for play fields must be freed, but should not be diverted for any other purpose. I congratulate the Government that in its wisdom has deemed fit to sanction additional amounts to the Mysore State Sports Council, so that better encouragement may be given to our physical development and physical education programmes.

Then next Sir, the Governor has pointed out that family planning programmes have been successfully worked in our State. You might have read recently in newspapers that our State stands first among the Southern States in a particular department of family planning activity and second in another department of activity in Southern States. It is an achievement. It is most important plan of the day. In our country we have got to control population. Our population has to be checked.

5-15 P.M.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—What is the net result?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The net result is that the family planning would lead to a contented, economic and better life. The health of the mother will be better; the welfare of the family would be better. So Sir, for launching upon family planning programmes very efficiently and securing a high place for our State in Southern India, we must surely congratulate our Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಮೂರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇರಾದರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು? ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕ್ವಾಲ್‌ಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

Sri K. SURYANARYANA ADIGA.—But Sir, persons already having five children should not be brought under the purview of this rule. Sir, the enthusiastic participation of the public in the family planning is very necessary. The Governor in his address has stated that all possible efforts are being made to get our hearty co-operation in this programme. The Governor has noticed that generally proper co-operation is being extended by the public and that is why the scheme has successfully achieved a good result. Similarly, in all other programmes if the public co-operate properly I am sure progress of our planning would not be what it is to-day.

Next Sir, I would refer to the Governor's Address wherein he referred to rural and urban Water supply schemes. Out of 215 towns in the State, 118 towns have been provided with drinking water supply facilities.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—In how many years?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—It is only after independence that our plan programmes were started. It is our achievement.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is wrong. Only in old Mysore we had.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—In some small towns some beautiful over-head tanks and water supply facilities are provided.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಅದೇಶ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇವು ರವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬ ನರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ. ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಷ್ಟೆ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—But we have come from areas where Maharajas are not functioning. We got water supply benefit after we came into this area. This is a good achievement in the fourth plan. The expenditure during the plan period for all these towns for water supply and about 7 towns in regard to underground drainage facilities, about Rs 1,618 lakhs have been spent and the Government have decided to execute some more major water supply schemes by borrowing loans from the L.I.C.

Then, there is the National Rural Water supply and Sanitation Scheme also. Here also about 120 schemes have been taken up and completed. After the plan programmes were started about 120 lakhs has been spent for this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—On a point of Order Sir. What Mr. Adiga is trying to do is to paraphrase what is contained in the Governor's Address by referring to every one of the items. I do not object for his paying compliments, but it is not necessary for him to go through every item, as if we have not seen and gone through the address. In fact, he is going through every one of the items. Is this the way?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It is the procedure. He is not speaking on all the items. I do not think that there is any procedure that he should not speak on any particular matter. If he feels that any particular items in the Address are important, he can do so.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Let my Hon'ble friend point out the particular rule which prevents me from referring to any particular topic which the Governor has referred to in the Address.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—There are so many items on which you may criticise, as your predecessors have done in the past. In fact they start thanking the Governor for his Address but go on criticising the Government for its failure. Why did the Hon'ble Member not do it in the usual tradition?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—My Hon'ble friend wants that I should criticise the Government. It is not correct to say that I am simply paraphrasing the Governor's Address. The Governor in his address has referred only to urban water supply. Reference is not there to National rural water supply and sanitary scheme. Last time I pointed out that the Government has not done anything under this scheme and I suggested that something may be done in the rural areas also. The Government has now taken a decision as is pointed out in the Governor's Address that every village without drinking water well will be provided with a well.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಬಾವಿ ವಿಷಯ ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಇದೆ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The number of wells that has been added is on the increase. I have got figures and I can give them to you. To start with, the Government said they will give one well, but this may not be sufficient.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರೆಯಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—After all, water supply problem cannot be completely tackled by one well. If this year they give one well, next year, they will have to give another. West Coast villages in North and South Kanara districts are not clustered in one place; They are all scattered. So they require more wells. Do the Hon'ble Members say wells should not be provided? Why should they find fault with the Government or the Governor's Address.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Even after 20 years after independence the Government is unable to give at least water facilities to the villagers.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Simultaneously all amenities can be given. Nobody is dying for want of drinking water. I congratulate the Government for the decision they have taken to the effect that

there shall be no village where there is no water facility provided by the Government. People also provide themselves with water supply ; nature has also provided water facility. In addition to that, the Government also wants to give water facility. The Government must be congratulated for taking this policy decision to see that there won't be any village where there is no water facility.

Then, Sir, the Governor has rightly touched the performance of the Government in the field of agriculture and what they intend to do in future. After all, in our State 72 per cent of the people are agriculturists. But still, we have been taking more care of the urban population and industrial labour. Rural population and agricultural labour are not vociferous ; they are harmless people and so they have been neglected in the past. Rightly they also should be attended to because the country's economy depends on the improvement of the rural economy both for providing foodgrains and raw materials. For most of our industries like sugar factories, textile mills or jute mills, raw materials have to come from agricultural sector. So, we have to take particular care of them and look after their welfare. So, the Governor has rightly touched this aspect and devoted some considerable time for activities of the Government regarding agriculture. In 1967-68, programmes were implemented to increase production of agricultural crops in the State by raising several high yielding varieties. We are glad that good work is being done. The result achieved is reported to be satisfactory. Intensive agriculture area programme is in operation in 10 districts of the State.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Of which your district is one.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Why should anybody object to that ? After all, everybody today wants rice. In our State, out of the rice growing areas, South Kanara stands first and 20 per cent of the rice produced in Mysore State is produced in South Kanara ; 13 per cent is produced in Shimoga and 7 per cent is produced in Mandya. So, we together produce 40 per cent. People sitting in Bangalore like my hon'ble friend with 25 lakhs of population in the district are producing only 1/9th of the rice produced in the State. That is why the Government have rightly taken up intensive agriculture programme in Shimoga, South Kanara and Mandya and for that you cannot find fault with the Government. Our performance has been good there. During the last 10 years, the area put under rice production has increased by 8 per cent and rice production in our State has increased by 11 per cent. It is a matter for which we must compliment the Government. With these high yielding varieties, next year, the production will still go up and the price will not shoot up as in Madras, Maharashtra or Kerala, because after all, there are foodgrains available in our State. The total rice production in our State is 11 lakhs of American tonnes and South Kanara has produced 2 lakhs of tonnes.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—You grow 11 lakhs tonnes. Still 3 lakhs tonnes shortage is there. It is not marginal !

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The Government hopes to make good that. Application of chemical fertilisers has increased considerably. That shows the Government activity and propaganda have reached the rayyats and they have properly understood what is given for them. Artificial fertiliser distribution has gone up. Again regarding land reclamation, the Department has been using tractors and bulldozers and they have reclaimed 12,000 acres. That again will produce more food-grains. The Government has also established the State Agro-Industries Corporation which can distribute pumpsets and tractors to the agriculturists. Though there is so much of talk against co-operatives not functioning properly, the Government has decided to try another experiment. So, regarding agricultural field, the Government's activities have been very encouraging and the Governor has rightly referred to that in his Address.

Then Sir, Fisheries is another important Department of our Government. In our State we have got over 200 miles of coast line. Out of the total coast-line which belongs to India, 1/15 of the marine coast-line lies within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Mysore. And fish we are told is a good substitute for food. We have been told that fish is of a highly nutritive food also. That is also helpful in tackling the food problem. Our Government has done a lot of work in that field of fisheries. Though our coast-line is 1/15th of the Indian coast line, out of total catch of fish is also one-fifth of the total Indian catch. That is why even the Government of India has been giving a lot of aid for intensive development of fisheries. Here also Government has now taken a decision to have a fisheries harbour. The Governor has rightly pointed out: "A project report for development of the fishing harbour at Malpe has been prepared with the help of Yugoslavia experts and a decision will be taken about the selection of the harbour site." There is a harbour built in Mangalore and anybody would say, why have a fisheries harbour again! Everybody wants to have industries round about Bangalore. These are days of dispersal of industries and Mangalore would not be a proper place for this purpose, which is a major harbour. So, some other place should be developed as a fishing harbour and since Malpe is nearby, it is being developed. I welcome the proposal. Once again it may be said that it will be cheaper to develop the existing harbour at Mangalore. But still the Government has very rightly decided about in the wider context of developing all parts of the State. Development should not be concentrated in one particular point. Every district should be developed; every taluk should be developed; every village should be developed. That can be done by spreading of Government industries and activities in various parts of the State. This is a policy decision and the Governor has been pleased to refer to that in his Address. This fishing harbour has been proposed at Malpe after realising the need for developing all places, and in order to create employment potential as near the villages as possible. It will also arrest the flow of population from villages to urban areas like Bangalore City. We are thankful to H. E. the Governor for referring to

this point. But we are also told that a decision will be taken about the harbour site. When the project about Malpe is ready, I cannot understand what decision is to be taken about the site as such. The point for decision is: whether a harbour should be developed for fishing purposes at Malpe. That having been taken, what is there to consider about the site? If things are kept open, it leads to speculation: one person will say why not at Mangalore, another person will say why not Karwar—so that when experts come here if they find that we are yet undecided about the location of the project, they will say, decide it for yourself and they go away. We have suffered like that previously in regard to railways. When Sir P. R. Rao was the Financial Commissioner of the Railways, there was a proposal to construct a railway line to Udupi, some people said the line may be taken *via* Karkal and some said it may be *via* Mulki. Deputations from both sides went to Delhi, with the result that the matter was kept pending for such a long time that ultimately the proposal faded and we still do not have the railway line. Such things have happened in the past. Let us not allow time to elapse. When Government has prepared a project report at Malpe, there is no question of a selection of harbour site. The site is Malpe and I am sure Government will go ahead.

H. E. the Governor has also rightly referred in his Address to the subject of irrigation. The total cultivable area in our State is 35 million acres, out of which only 2.53 million acres are under irrigation. The potential is vast and in the sown area, there has been some improvement. In the year 1956-57 only 7.30 per cent was irrigated. In 1964-65 it has risen to 95 per cent of the sown area. We will take it roughly at 10 per cent. The All-India average is 30 per cent. Some Places are having even 40 per cent. We have still scope for further improvement. That is why the sharing of Krishna waters comes into prominence. Government has been trying to increase the irrigated area by minor irrigation and lift irrigation and so many other processes. So, Government has done some thing tangible and fruitful in the matter and the reference to the same by H. E. the Governor is fully justified.

The question of sharing of Krishna waters has been referred to by the Governor and a lot of heat is unnecessarily generated on this issue, and it is being repeated *ad nauseam*. Every Government wants to develop its own areas and everybody wants water. We cannot deny that everybody is selfish. In these circumstances, we find that the water that is due to us is not made available to us on some pretext or other. Our State cannot go to war with the neighbouring States. They have to pursue legal measures. Therefore, H. E. the Governor has rightly pointed out that our Government has urged on the Government of India that the matter should be immediately referred to a tribunal for adjudication of the dispute, because before it can be referred to adjudication, the Government of India has to be convinced that all other avenues of settlement by way of discussion, have failed. Our State Government has taken the proper stand here and has been pressing on:

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the Government of India that this discussion has failed. So the matter has to be referred to adjudication as per terms of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. H. E. the Governor also says that the Government is also considering what other steps including legal remedies are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State. More than this, any State Government cannot do. After all, they are our brothers and we cannot fight with them. Legal steps have to be taken. Only the Government have not been issuing press statements every other day about what correspondence is going on. But they have been taking steps in the matter and their stand has been firm in this regard.

Regarding the generation of electricity, the Governor has rightly referred to it in his Address. The installed capacity in our State for generating electricity in the year 1957 was only 188 thousand KW Hrs. Now it has gone upto 444 KW hrs. That is, in ten years there has been phenomenal increase by 129 per cent.

Similarly, regarding the consumption of electrical energy, the power consumed has also been on the increase; it has doubled. In 1957, it was 630 million KW hrs and it has gone up to 1,359 million KW hrs enabling distribution of power for affording the necessary facilities to the people and making it available to the consumer at reasonable rate. That is why, the consumer has been freely using power and setting pumpsets. There are today more than 45,000 irrigation pump sets which have been electrified. From them water is poured and more foodgrains grown. In this manner, this power has been utilised for stepping up food production also. Though 75 per cent of the power generated is utilised for industrial purposes, it has also been utilised for increasing food production. So, the performance here is very good. In this context, the Governor has rightly pointed out that the scheme of taking electricity to the villages is also being extended. In the Third Plan, out of 26,000 villages 6,000 villages were electrified and by the end of the next Plan, the figures are expected to go up to 10,000 villages. The progress may not be as sparkling as Madras. But it must be remembered that Madras started the scheme much earlier and we started later. The cost has also gone up. That is why, the results may not be as scintillating as in our neighbouring State. Considering the fact that we started subsequently and the difficulties entailed in the electrification of our rural parts like the terrain and the hills and dales through which lines have to be drawn, it can be said that the performance is good. It has to be borne in mind that Madras is a level country. Taking the cost involved in wiring a long distance, the performance in rural electrification for taking electricity to villages, has been good. And the Governor has stated that by the year 1968-69, it is expected that 7,689 villages would have been electrified and 78,612 irrigation pumpsets energised. By the end of the IV Plan, it is expected that over a lakh of electric pumpsets would be functioning. When electricity

is used in villages, it is taken as a sign of civilisation today. Then the villager will have better facilities and he will lead a better life; and migration to the towns would be halted. He can utilise the power for domestic amenities, for better agricultural operations and for ever so many things. This plan of the Government is in the right direction and their achievement is also commendable; and the promise for the future also is noteworthy.

5-45 P.M.

The Governor has also made a particular mention of the remarkable achievement of the Government in the field of Communications. During the year, 117 miles of roads will be asphalted. It is also programmed to construct 500 miles of rural roads and to complete 20 major bridges. In our State, in 1961 the length of the road developed was 43,231 miles. At the end of 1967, the figure doubled and has gone up to 82,000 miles. That shows the promise held out by the Government in the Governor's Address is capable of fulfilment. Taking the number of road bridges put up and the new roads formed, the target could be easily achieved by the Government.

Then I come to a very important and controversial matter, namely the Mangalore Harbour Project; controversial in the sense, whether or not it has been approved. We all say that we require the Harbour Project and it is proposed to be located at Mangalore. When the Project is actually launched, it cannot be built in the earth; it cannot be built underground. Land has got to be acquired. When the land was proposed to be acquired, an agitation was started saying, "You are acquiring valuable agricultural land. This need not be acquired. You postpone the Project." So, the matter is delayed. Then again, in the meanwhile there was lot of delay in according the final administrative sanction from Delhi. Though the Mangalore Harbour Project has been launched and a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been spent, it had the sanction of only the particular Department or the particular Minister. The Cabinet, we are told, had not considered it and approved it as a Project of the Government of India. Now we are happy to know that the Union Cabinet had approved the Mangalore Harbour Project as a Project of the Government of India. So doubts whether the Harbour Project had been approved or not, have been put an end to. When people made statements from Delhi saying that the Project had not received administrative sanction, we were puzzled. The people here were puzzled as to how, without administrative sanction, Rs 5 crores have been spent, how could the Minister lay the foundation-stone and how can land be acquired? The Project had been sanctioned by the Department alone in the first instance and since there were no funds, there appeared to be a possibility of the Project getting postponed. Now we have learnt authoritatively about the sanction of the Project by the Government of India. A statement has been made in the Parliament

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itself by the Union Minister in charge of Ports that the Central Cabinet has given its approval to the Project and that the port is estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores. The work has already begun and it is gaining speed. The port is proposed to be 30 feet deep. But really it is proposed for 45 feet. This will be the deepest port in the whole of India. If we have 45 feet sea port, even ocean-liners can come. We are told that 30 feet is the first stage in this Harbour Project as originally conceived. When the exploitation of the Magnetite iron at Kudremukh is doubled and there is the possibility of exporting it to the tune of four to six million tons, then the depth of the port is sought to be increased. When the possibility of exporting this magnetite iron ore from Kudremukh is finalised, then we are told that the second stage would start. That is, the same port would be deepened to 45 feet. Anyhow, we are happy that the Mysore State has had the privilege of getting this major port for the development of this part of the country. People say that this Mangalore Port's benefit would come to only Mangalore. It really does not. It is for the benefit of the entire country and for the whole State and for the hinterland set by this port. If we wear spectacles, it is not an ornament for the nose alone; it is for the entire body. In a similar light, the Mangalore Harbour Project also should be viewed when the question of acquisition of land for it comes. The port is for the benefit of the entire State and the country. So what has got to be done is to see that we try to improve the road transport facilities connecting Mangalore to all the various District centres in the State. If we are to start these after the port is completed, bottlenecks will arise. Agumbe and Hulikal side ghat roads do require improvement. If this is done, goods may be transported with least loss of time. The Governor has made a particular mention of the Mangalore Harbour Project. It is the first major port of Mysore State, but let it not be the last because we have equally good harbours on the coast line of our State.

The Governor has referred to industries development and the Aluminium project. This will benefit the State. While the name of the Aluminium factory collaborator is mentioned, the name of the Fertiliser Factory collaborator is not mentioned.

Last but not the least, reference is made to the Mahajan Commission report in the Address. The Government has made its stand very clear in this matter, and this House has also expressed its opinion. Though the award goes against Mysore State in some respect, we have said that the award of the Commission should be accepted by all the concerned Governments so as to put an end to this controversy.

Then, Sir, as is customary, the Address speaks of the various Bills to be introduced in this Session. Two or three Bills which were referred to by the Governor in the previous Address are also proposed to

be brought before the legislature—Panchayatraj Bill, Mysore Urban Development Bill and so on. The Governor has rightly said :

“The Houses of Mysore Legislature enjoy well-established traditions of reasoned debate and persuasive methods adopted in decision making and I conclude this address, with my best wishes for success in your deliberations and in your efforts to secure sustained progress, in solving the various problems confronting the people of the State.”

So, if we deliberate in this manner, we would be really discharging our functions properly and build our country into a welfare State.

Sir, we are thankful to the Governor for giving us a resume of certain important events and achievements of Government in the past and indicating the future legislation that will come before them. So, Sir, I express our respectful thanks to the Governor and conclude the few words that I wished to say in support of the Motion.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನನ್ಯಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಂದನಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟು; ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ವಂದನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ನಿರರ್ಥಕವಾದ, ಹುರುಳುಬಿಡ, ತಿರುಳುಬಿಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಶಾರಾಬಾಲಕರ, ಸಂಘಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವರದಿಯಂತಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಂತಹ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದೇಶ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅನ್ವತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಜನವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ ತಿಂಗಳ 15ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಸಹ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ “1968-69 ರಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಮೈಲಿ ಹೊಸ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೂ ಈಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಮೈಲಿಯಷ್ಟು ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇನ್ನೂ 280 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ” ಎಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ 20 ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಹೊಂದು” ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮಾಡುವ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮಟ್ಟವೇ? ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿಯಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಯಿತ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೆ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ 4 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ ಬಂತು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಗ್ರ, ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಏನು ? ಜನತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಚಿವರು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ? ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗರಾರದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವರದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ mouth piece ಆಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಡೊಂಬರಾಟ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ನಾಳೆ, ಅಂದರೆ 21-2-1968ನೇ ದಿನ 2-15ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

The House adjourned at Three Minutes past Six of the clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Wednesday the 21st February 1968.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)

ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No.....
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....